

The presence of British troops has prevented collapse into total anarchy during the course of the general strike that started in April, but the country hovers on the brink. In London a few days ago the chairman of Demerara Co. Holdings, one of the chief foreign companies operating in Guiana, reported to the annual stockholders' meeting that "government as it is known in Britain has virtually ceased to exist . . . and no solution is in sight." Both

## Abroad

shipping and air transport are at a standstill; garbage collection, postal services and utilities are virtually shut down, and food and fuel are very short. The chairman plaintively concluded: "Most of the things which make life tolerable in a hot and sticky climate . . . have come to an end. There is no more imported food, no beer, no soft drinks, no petrol, and there are queues at all the shops."

### ANKARA

#### Turkey's Delicate Balance

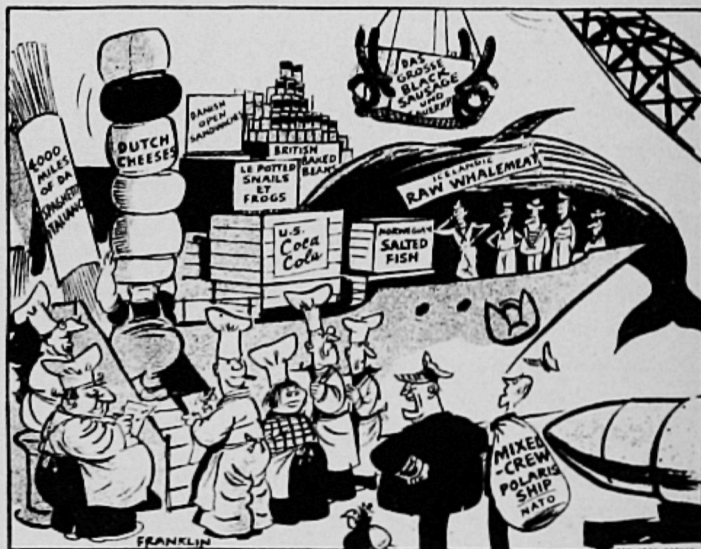
As the always fluid politics of the Near East—node of the continental pressures from Asia, Europe and Africa—heat up into one of their periodic boilings-over, Turkey faces political problems of great delicacy, with its borders touching Syria, Iraq, Iran, Soviet Asia and Europe both East and West, its religious but not ethnic tie to the Arab world, and its close postwar relations with the United States. Her three Near Eastern neighbors have been thrown into turmoil by Nasser's dynamism, assisted in its destructive phases by the Communists. In Iran a grotesque United Front of big landlords, reactionary religious leaders, Nasserites and Communists have been taking to the streets to riot, ostensibly against the Shah's land reform program. The insecure new government of Iraq has launched a diversionary crusade against the Soviet-backed Kurds, several million of whose tribal brothers live in Turkey. The U.S. has given its push to the local instability by beginning the dismantlement of the U.S. strategic bases. Premier Ismet Inonu, shaken also by the domestic conflict between the city progressives and the country conservatives, tries to maintain his precarious balance by a strict neutrality in the intra-Arab struggle and by keeping all lines out to his further flanks: to Washington and de Gaulle; to the Soviet Union, where a Turkish parliamentary delegation has just been welcomed with hugs from Khrushchev; even to Israel, with whom Turkey has recently enlarged both economic and political contacts.

### LEOPOLDVILLE

#### The Communist Trail

Last autumn the Adoula government asked Moscow to recall Ambassador Leonid Podgornov on the ground that his operations specialized a good deal more in subversion

than in diplomacy. He was replaced by Sergei Nemtchina, with no change in the operations. The Soviet embassy—with a staff of more than a hundred confronting diplomatic work that might occupy a half dozen—continues to be the center for a systematic subversive campaign. The Communists learned from their initial failures with Lumumba and Antoine Gizenga that they can't "skip stages" in central Africa. They now point toward the replacement of the Adoula government by a "national democratic" regime that would shift to "genuine non-alignment" (i.e., a break with the West), an end to "neo-colonialism," and nationalization of the mines and other major industries. The embassy works closely with a number of key members of the Congolese opposition parties. With the help of plenty of money, and young Congolese trained in the Soviet Union, considerable headway has been made in the University of Louvanium and the trade unions. In the mid-April reorganization of the Adoula government, the pro-Communists Alphonse Nguvulu (leader of the "Party of the People," organized initially by the Belgian Communists) and Antoine-Roger Bolamba entered the Cabinet as, respectively, Minister of Labor and Minister of Information. Early in June a Lumumbist took power in the old Communist stronghold of Stanleyville, and Adoula has pledged the early release of Gizenga.



Franklin London Daily Mirror

*"I'm glad the grub's been taken care of, because all we need now is room for the bloody missiles!"*

### SAO PAULO

#### Bay of Pigs Memorial

As you enter the headquarters of the Instituto de Arquitetura, you see a big red star twisted into what appears to be a tortured flower. Many Brazilians find it an apt symbol for the latest project of the International Architects' Union: an international competition for the design of a monument in honor of Victory at the Bay of Pigs. Among the nine judges is Oscar Niemeyer, the world-famous creator of Brasilia, who is reported to have remarked during a recent visit to Budapest: "I drew the plans for the first Communist-designed city."

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